

Early AM July 1, 1863

Gettysburg

Some of the Yanks had a new repeating rifle - SPENCER 7-shot model.

The Confederates approached Gettysburg with a force superior to Yanks in numbers. After awhile the Yanks retreated to a position south of Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill - Forming a reversed ?(?) Culps Hill on East: cemetery Hill North and South along Cemetery Ridge. The fight had cost the lives of hundreds on both sides, but the over-

in Blue had been paying for time needed  
for Meade to bring up his whole army  
from the south around Tanneytown -

about supper time July 1, 1863 Gettysburg

Lee ordered Ewell to "attack the hill if practical" (i.e Cemetery Hill - north end of Cemetery Ridge - closest to Gettysburg)

Gen. Scott had gathered what was left of the Blue troops on Cemetery Hill. Ewell decided to wait for reinforcements from Johnson's Division and for Lee to make up a definite order - not a discretionary one. Meantime, the sun set  
night fighting was popular

with either side during the Civil War,  
so both sides used the night of July 1  
to pull up reserves.

Meade's line was strung out  
about 2½ miles. He was risking his  
whole defense on a single line. No  
outposts - no reserve position to fall  
back on

Tuesday AM July 2, 1863

Lt. Gen George Longstreet hustled up to Lee. They hossed over what to do. Meade was calling up reinforcements all the time. Finally Lee pulled rank and pushed Ewell & Longstreet into position. Ewell's north was to make nuisance attacks on Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill & Cemetery Ridge. Longstreet was to make main push to the south to the left flank of the Yanks by Big & Little Round

Tops. The Union troops had moved down off  
the Round Tops NW to the Peach orchard.  
mixup of orders left Round Tops unprotected

8 AM July 2, 1863

Meade with a staff-officer and orderly  
rode forth on a visit to his right wing.  
Schuyler said "The simple, bold, serious soldier  
with his business-like air did inspire confidence.

4 P.M. July 3, 1863

Longstreet finally charged with about 5000 men into the Union lines at the Peach Orchard. For next 2 hrs. side gave & retook ground. The wheatfield

south east of the Peach Orchard changed hands 6 times. So many died on the Rose farm that Mr. Rose had to sell the farm & move out.

Longstreet's first drive cracked the Union line. Reserves from the Union lines

arrived just in time to cover the Round Tops. A Union engineer named <sup>Z</sup> WARREN had wandered up to the TOPS & stood over the battlefield below. Much to his surprise he was alone. He galloped back to General Meade who sent reserves, just in time.

Ewell to the north - made some attacks but not in coordination with Longstreet and none to the center of the Union lines.

Sunset and men on Round Tops stopped the battle for this day. Longstreet lost nearly half his men that day.

Afternoon  
July 2, 1863

By the afternoon of July 2, 1863, Lee and Meade had their whole forces on the field, Lee mustering 70,000; Meade 93,000 less the losses of the 1st day. The armies were about 1 mi apart, the Confederates occupying the eminence concave in form called Seminary Ridge, whilst the Federals were posted in a convex line on Cemetery Ridge; a position admirably adapted for defense, Meade decided to await

attack.

Longstreet differed with Lee about attacking. He began his attack in the afternoon July 2, the last of the Union Army, the 6th Corps was arriving after a march of 32 miles in 17 hours.

The Confederate assaults had been despatched Meade claimed the victory.

In night of July 2, it appeared Union had lost 30,000 men. Meade told Gibbon: Lee has attacked both our wings. If he attacks tomorrow it will be in your front.

Jul 1-3, 1863

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Gettysburg, Pa.

Union Meade

w 90,000

lost 23,000

defeated Lee

w 180,000

lost 30,451

Early AM July 3

Bethesda

Fighting in the Union right

Longstreet remonstrated with Lee: insurmountable difficulties - steep hills

from 11 AM till 1 PM there was a monotonous shelling  
Suddenly from Confederate side 2 signal guns in  
quick succession. A bombardment from  
150 guns commenced and was replied  
to by 80 guns. The Confederate fire was chiefly  
concentrated upon the 2nd Corps where  
Hancock had assumed command, but it did

little damage, Hancock inspired his men with  
courage and determination. Meade gave order to  
Cease Cannon fire. Longstreet could not give the order to  
Pickett, then Pickett's charge - formed line 15,000  
& marched forward over the mile. The Union Artillery  
was ready & opened fire at 700 yards & continued to close  
quarters. The slaughter was terrible, but they pressed on.  
Now the Union infantry opened fire. The line held  
until about 20 paces of the wall when it receded  
under the terrific fire that poured into the ranks.  
General Armistead rushed forward near the impaled flag  
planted at the wall & fell wounded. Fighting became  
hand to hand. The Confederates (what left) threw down their  
arms as if they knew the battle was lost. Many surrendered  
Some fled back across the field back to Seminary Ridge

July 3, 1863

1812 Dates J-BK

VICKSBURG

During the Civil War, Vicksburg on the Miss. R. was a valuable stronghold of the Confederates and General Grant spent much of ~~the~~ his time during 1862 and 1863 planning its capture. Repeated attempts were made without success; the fortress seemed impregnable. Finally by calling for reinforcements from the North and cutting off every avenue of supply

and help to the city, Grant was prepared to begin the siege in earnest.

For weeks the investment was kept up with uninterrupted fire from the Federal ships. There was great loss in Vicksburg from exploding shells, disease & lack of food. When the supply of provisions had been exhausted the people could hold out no longer and on July 3, 1863 Vicksburg capitulated. On July 4 the Union Army took formal possession of the city; 37,000 prisoners, 172 cannon and 60,000 muskets were surrendered.

<sup>Early</sup>  
July 3, 1863

Lee gave the order. "See that clump of trees  
there in the center. That's where we'll  
hit, and all divisions at once."

Major General George Pickett's division  
of Longstreet's Corps was chosen to lead the  
charge.

After 3 hours of cannonading on  
the Union line. Pickett and the two  
other divisions jumped off at 3 P.M.  
15,000 men formed a long grey line

came across the fields. To aim at  
the Clump of wood, the Rebels on the  
north had to angle to the south, while  
those in the south had to angle toward  
the north, thus making a funnel. Thus  
the flanks were exposed to enemy fire  
withering fire - with no place to seek

The concentration point was too small  
The Union troops on both sides of the  
funnel came forward & contained murderous  
fire. The union line in the center was broken  
by Gen. L. A. ARMISTEAD. His brigade had been  
able to charge straight across the field

July 3, 1863

### High Water mark

When Gen. L. A. Smithead put his hand on the barrel of a Union Cannon, in the little clump of trees, there was only 150 Rebels left out of 15,000. The Union line quickly closed upon the 150 invaders and Smithead was shot dead with his hand still on the Cannon he'd captured.

Government statistics are a little hazy, due to such a large number of

men on both sides being listed as "missing".  
In 1864 - State of Penn. appointed Samuel  
Weaver to supervise reburial of on the  
Gettysburg field. By his actual count  
men under him dug up and reburied  
3,512 Union soldiers and just a little  
over 7,000 Confederate.

Lee didn't tell his command how or in  
what formation to attack. The target he  
chose was too small for a force so large

July 4, 1863

Morale of Meade

the Confederates "waited one day expecting that flushed with success, I would attack them when they would play their old game of shooting us from behind breastworks."

"Under cover of the night & heavy rains Lee began his retreat. Meade followed

July 1863

## GETTYSBURG

Decisive battle of the world (1863) also of Amer. Civil War. General Meade with 90,000 Federals fought 3 days with 80,000 Confederates and after vacillating fortunes for 2 days, on the 3rd day forced the Confederates to retreat. It was practically the beginning of the end of the war. The "united" of the States and the emancipation of the slaves were

assured, and secession rendered a dead issue. Victory stopped the Confederates' daring invasion of the North and to end the war the South was always on the defensive. The losses included both armies were 5,664 killed, 27,206 wounded, 10,584 captured or missing after 3 days fighting.

10:30 AM July 4, 1863

Pemberton, thinking he could not repel the assault on Vicksburg that Grant had prepared gave up Vicksburg. The number of prisoners taken 29,491, while the Confederate loss up till that time had probably reached 10,000. Moreover, 170 cannon and 50,000 small arms were captured. The muskets being of an improved make recently obtained

from Europe, were used to replace the inferior  
arms of many regiments in the Union Army.  
Grant's loss in the whole campaign  
was 9362

Nov 9, 1863

Gettysburg Address  
immortal speech delivered  
by Pres. Abraham Lincoln at  
dedication of national cemetery  
at Gettysburg battlefield.

Nov 19, 1863

Approximately 5,000 people  
appeared at the dedication  
of the Civil War battlefield  
at Gettysburg and heard  
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

<sup>Aftr</sup>  
July 4, 1863

When the news of the victory reached  
Port Hudson, the Confederate commander  
surrendered it to General Banks who  
had invested it with his army.